

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 52

WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Holden Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant
a post to undertake repairs of all descriptions in ship
and
Machinery.

Com.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent (Cape Verde), M. meses, La Plata and at the
other Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal and timber
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The Brazilian Government;
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Com.—Large stocks of the best Coal from Coal-fields
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Tug Boats always ready for service

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Establishments—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited),
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Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J.
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Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the
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REPRESENTATIVE FOR

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BAVARIA BEER from the
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CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially
during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

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Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from
Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

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BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Established, 1831.

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built
accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same
class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomo-
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Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin
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All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.
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THE HARLAN AND
HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Every description of Passenger
Cars for broad and narrow gauge
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Special attention given to the Sec-
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A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E
TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,
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Provision Merchant,
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1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1
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THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Every description of Freight Cars
for broad and narrow gauge Rail-
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Westinghouse Automatic Brake

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on
26,000 locomotives, and over 10,000 freight cars, besides in
general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill
orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight
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Translations from English into Portuguese
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Bank Note Company,

78 to 80 TRINITY PLACE,
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Business Founded 1795.

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Special paper manufactured exclusively for
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Blueyndy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Shernes, Champagn

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PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a
tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive
heat and normalizing the functions of the stomach,
intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head-aches,
 acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism
in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it
 prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a
 valuable relief for women *encreve*. Pleasant and
refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage and is
 the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous
 deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science
and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the
honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James
Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink,
is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,
Rs. 18500 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas.

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LIPTON'S Jams.

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,
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RIO DE JANEIRO.

[December 28th, 1897.]

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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insurance against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.
2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy or the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company United States of America, for the amount of £1,380,000 £3,620,863, having received the respective premiums amounting to £69,100 (C 35,329).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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Capital £1,000,000 Sterling
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Accumulated Funds £8,250,000

Insurance against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and so on every kind at reduced rates.

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INSURANCE CO.Capital (fully subscribed) £2,17,500
Reserve fund £670,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Edward Ashworth & Co

No. 50 Rue 1^o de Março.BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751Agent: P. E. Swanwick.
87, Rue 1^o de Março, and floorGARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

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Colliery Proprietors.Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world.
Accommodation for supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam
Coal to any port.
Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tug-boats always ready for service.
Engineering Works.
Repairs to Ships, Locomotives, Machinery, Lighters, etc.
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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ULMA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box. 774

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LONDON AND BRAZILIAN
BANK, LIMITED.Capital £1,500,000
Capital paid up £25,000
Reserve fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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10, Rua da AlfandegaDraws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:
LISBON, PORTO, PARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO, D. SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rosetti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y., NEW YORK.

BRAZILIANISCHE BANK FÜR
DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, in Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Café 102.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Café 520.) (Café 185.)

Draws on:

Germany Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild
Sohn, Frankfurt a. M.England Manchester and Liverpool
District Banking Company Limited,
London.London Bank of London, Limited,
London.

Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Heine & Co., Paris.Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris.

Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.

De Nigüa & Co., Paris.

Portugal Lisboa, Açores and current
pounds.

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Exchanges orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
ing business.

Krah-Petersen,

Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 1,500,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banca di Parma et des Pays-Hauts—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

DRAWNS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banca di Parma et des Pays-Hauts—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Banco de la Nación—Buenos Aires.

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago—CHICAGO.THE BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London, E. C.Capital £1,000,000
Idem paid up 800,000
Reserve fund 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rue 1^o de MarçoBranches at:
S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rosetti & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y., NEW YORK.

and correspondents in the United States.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL,
AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

General administration: 78, Rue da Quintana

RIO DE JANEIRO

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris
and branches in France.
Société Générale pour favoriser le développement
du commerce et de l'industrie en France.

Lazard Frères & Cie, Paris.

Union Bank of London, Limited.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Lazard Brothers & Co., New York.

L. Henry Schroder & Co., Hamburg.

Kleinwort, Sons & Co., (A. Ruffer & Sons, London).

Dresdner Bank, Berlin, and correspondents.

Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and correspondents.

Dresdner Bank, Hamburg, and correspondents.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

Conrad Hirsch Dohme, Hamburg.

L. Bierlein & Sons, Hamburg.

The Bank has Correspondents in the United States
of America, all European cities, and is prepared to
transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits under the following con-
ditions:

Without notice 2 1/2

With notice:

3 months 4 1/2

6 " 5 1/2

12 " 6 1/2

Léon Housset,

General Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
beneficial in all affections of the stomach
and intestines, are obtainable in all places
where a post-office exists; the manufacturer
will forward by registered mail to
any given address, if accompanied by
money: 1 box for \$2.00; 1 dozen boxes for
12.50; and One dozen boxes for 20.00.Address: JOAQUIN BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 78, Rue de S. Pedro, 1st floor
Rio de Janeiro.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—An ex-cattle shipper to Brazil, named
Moreira, had a dispute with Mr. Christopher,
steamship agent, at Buenos Aires a few days
ago and threatened to shoot him. Moreira
was arrested.—The Argentine executive ordered the
payment of another £50,000 to the central
cotton commission early this month, which makes
£3,470,000 placed in the hands of the commis-
sioners so far.—The Tucuman newspapers give an account
of the parties which have been exploring the
Chaco to discover the permanent dwelling
place of the locusts. Their discovery has been
of a negative character, namely, that such
dwelling place is not in the Chaco, but great
swarms of locusts cross it every year, without
stopping there. The captain of engineers,
Daniel Fernández, with an escort of soldiers
of the 11th regiment of cavalry, left Reconquista
of June 22nd and has just returned, after trav-
elling for 500 leagues through the Chaco without
finding any permanent locust zone. His party was frequently attacked by Indians.—As our readers are aware, a considerable
part of the profits of the national lottery is
remitted to the various provinces, in order that
it may be there devoted to the support of their
hospitals and other charitable institutions. No
province has up to the present shown any false
modesty over the accepting of the money, but there
appears to have been considerable
doubt in explaining how the money has been
expended. So great has been the delay in
settling in accounts, that the lottery commis-
sion has felt itself compelled to advise one or
two of the provinces that no further remittances
will be sent until those already forwarded
are accounted for.—*Review, Buenos Aires.*—A gold nugget weighing 511 grammes has
been found recently in the province of San
Luis, and Sr. Sanchez Blanco writes to a con-
temporary that the auriferous region of the
province, on the Cerro de la Crotilla, extends
over more than 100 square leagues. Hitherto
it has been difficult to work the gold for want
of water, but there was formerly a rich mine
2000 feet above the valleys, which had to be abandoned because water got into it
and there was no machinery for pumping it out.
Moreover the Rio V. has its source in this
hill. However the chief drawback to
mining in this country is that the owners of
mineral property set too high a value upon it.
They want for themselves nearly all the
minerals would be worth when ready for the
market.—*Times, Buenos Aires.*—Our English compatriots in Buenos-Aires
have made a great outcry about the proposal
to restore bull-fighting, which, as every one
knows, is a very brutal and cruel sport that
cannot be too strongly condemned. And by
way of marking disapproval and giving a lesson
in humanity to the Argentines, there is to
be a big pigeon-shooting match, ten birds
apiece, at Hurlingham. You see, bulls and
horses have feelings, but pigeons have none,
which just makes all the difference. Besides
the bull does occasionally get his chance of
retaliating on the man, and can even make
things uncomfortable for him, whereas there
is no danger in winging a pigeon. So, by all
means, down with the brutal and dangerous
sport of bull-fighting, and long live the noble,
manly and courageous sport of pigeon-shoot-
ing.—*Montevideo Times.*—A surprising political event has occurred
in the province of Buenos-Aires; it is the
rebellion of a portion of the National party in
the province against Dr. Pellegrini. Eleven
senators and deputies and about 30 other influ-
ential members of the party signed a mani-
festo declaring their dissatisfaction with the
direction of the party and inviting their friends
to join them in its reorganization. The leaders
of the movement are General Bosch and Sr.
Atanasio Ceballos. Others have joined the
movement since the publication of the mani-
festo. Dr. Pellegrini then issued a circular
telegram to the presidents of the committees
of the 4th section of the province stating that
the only representative of the party in the
section was its president, Dr. Arturo C. Missy,
and recommending them not to allow themselves
to be taken by surprise by persons not
belonging to the party who were trying to sell
their votes in a dishonorable traffic.—*Times,
Buenos Aires.*—The judicial scandal which was reported
by a local contemporary yesterday is surely
sufficient to deter anybody from being
caught in the meshes of the law if he can by
any possibility avoid it. A few details are
worth giving. Says our colleague.—The
question is for the recovery of \$750 from Luis
Jacobsen by E. de la Bala, a North American
citizen. A decision was in the first instance
given in the plaintiff's favour, with the costs,
but the defendant appealed. After a delay of
more than two years the ordinary expenses
were \$150, and those of the counsel \$500—
which the judge, through excessive bigness,
reduced to \$100 and \$400 respectively. So
in order to recover a debt of \$750 in the Ar-
gentine law courts, one must lose nearly three
years' time and make an outlay of expenses
\$150, lawyers fees \$500, total \$650. But
this is not all! The case is still on appeal
before the final court, and the question is—
how much will the expenses be before the
matter is settled before that high tribunal?—
Buenos Aires Herald, Dec. 11.THE states of Nicaragua, Honduras and S.
Salvador have united to form the "República
Máxima da América Central." How long the
union will last we dare not prophesy.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.; returning leaves São Paulo at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Numerous steamer weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railways.

Cachambi and Lembary:

General railway São Paulo—Cachambi to Cachambi, distance by alias and Rio railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Itabira, etc.

Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.20 p.m. and 11.40 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Porto Alegre:

Trains leave the Praia at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, in connection with trains to Minas. Passenger train leaves São Paulo—Xaxim—Ouro Preto—Kilometro 15 a.m. and 1 p.m.; returning leaves São Paulo at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Itabira, etc.

Remaining to Belo Horizonte, the "Barão" train leaves at 4 p.m. except Sundays and holidays, and the "full" train leaves at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays the train leaves Petrópolis at 4 p.m. giving excursion about seven hours in Petrópolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Trains leave the Praia das Manchas at 6 a.m. daily and 11 a.m. on Sundays, in connection with the Leopoldina Railway to São Paulo de Minas. Remaining trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.20 p.m. daily and at 11 a.m. on Sundays.

Corcovado:

Regular train week days leaves at Rio Corcovado (Lamareiro) at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning at the summit at 2 p.m. going up at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, 10.30 a.m., 11.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily. Return at 2.20 p.m. and 3.15 p.m. 11.45 a.m., 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. Each train gives the excursion must half an hour en route.

N.B.—Travelers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which the public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petrópolis E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí. Opposite Custom House. Petrópolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 16, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí. Opposite Custom House. J. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST'S CHURCH.—Rua Francisco da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 10 a.m. in the choir communion after noon service at 1 p.m. Sunday of the month and at 9 a.m. on Saturday and Sunday. Evening service during Lent according to the rubrics. Baptism after morning service or at any time by arrangement.

TRYVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., Bishop Chaplain.

181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FUDIMINENSE.—Rua Largo de São Francisco, 20. Daily service in Portuguese on Sundays at 10 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Baptism at 2 p.m. Bible class to study the Holy Scripture, at 5 p.m. afternoon. Joyful preaching at 8 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo de São Francisco, 18. Daily service in English. Sunday service at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays.

W. W. WESLEYAN.—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL J. CAMARÃO, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. in Vila das Canas, São Paulo, 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK W. WESLEYAN.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—15 Travessa Barreiros. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and at 2 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

IGREJA PRESBITERIANA DO RIO FUELO.—254 Rua D. Amélia, No. 1. Daily service in Portuguese. Sundays at 10 a.m. Wednesdays 7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Officer 15, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Prof. Dr. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, N. 95.

Dr. Hovey, physician and anesthetist. Residence: 180, Rua de Março. Consulting hours from 11 to 3 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua da Consolação. J. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua da Consolação, 20. On sale, the Holy Scripture in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—22 Rua Goiás. Daily. Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms apply to J. MARCHANT, Rua do Ouvidor, N. 95.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Bar and Reading Room—10, Rua do Imperador, 10. W. L. LEWIS, Missioner.

Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-over clothes may be graciously received at the Mission or at No. 47, Rua Consolação.

YOUNG'S METHODIST CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 46 Rua da Consolação, 1st floor. Hours open from 6.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Services at office hours, from 6.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Nicolas Rodriguez, President. Thomas L. Costa, General Secretary. R. A. W. Sims, Hon. Treas.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage. Bathing tanks and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are handsomely furnished. The dining room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make the

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The hotel has been completely improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making the hotel a convenient as well as the pleasureable Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

HOTEL RIO DE JANEIRO

GEORGE'S

Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved throughout. The most conveniently located restaurant in the city, being situated at the head of the banking quarter and within a minute's walk of the Praça and the P. M. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and top service.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA, NO. 8.

1st floor.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUTO, 65

On the line of Selyste railway, Santa Theresa.

The house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the summit of Santa Theresa, and within a radius of reach of most of the principal places of interest.

It is therefore a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and their arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTES.

Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafeteria)

Telephone No. 508.

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, overlooking the sea and the coast, and is close to the cleaned beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disengagements in the winter, drinking water filtered by the latest system, good park, walks, and is, therefore, to be considered one of the best.

Posseus also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-set for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueduto No. 103,

Telephone 803.

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric train-car line from this town, leaving the Largo da Carioca close to the doors of this hotel, and Santa Theresa.

This establishment is the best in Brazil for its elegance, convenience, situation, and is enjoying the most magnificent scenery view of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen.

It has a large swimming pool, and is, therefore, to be considered one of the best.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Fresh wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Pured air, temperature bracing and invigorating.

Good health in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERNAND MINTON,

ASSEMBLEIA 74.

Telephone 506.

New York and London

Bar and Restaurant

119, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Formerly known as the Lomires.

This establishment dispenses of a first class service and cuisine. All dishes are guaranteed to be of the best quality. All kinds of English and American food, drinks, as also beer on draft; COCKTAILS a specialty.

TURNER CO.

Proprietors.

EXPLORATION IN PATAGONIA.

Some notable additions to our knowledge of Patagonia have been made by the expedition which was sent in February, 1896, by Princeton University, under the control of Professor W. B. Scott, of the United States Geological Survey, for the purpose of exploring that little known region. The principal object of the expedition was to collect vertebrate fossils from the tertiary deposits and the skins and skeletons of recent birds and mammals. The objective point, according to *Science*, was the port of Gallegos, on the east coast of southern Patagonia. From this point investigations were conducted along the coast from Sandy Point, in the Strait of Magellan, to Port Desire, in the north. In this region many interesting fossil forms were secured, as well as a nearly complete series of living birds, mammals, and plants. After spending several months in the coast region, the expedition went into the interior, where many new

glaciers and watercourses were discovered. As the country was unexplored, not only were new facts relating to its geography discovered, but many plants and animals new to science were also collected, while the information obtained relating to geographical phenomena of the greatest value. Numerous volcanic cones, hitherto unreported, were discovered. Owing to the difficulty of travelling in the interior, it was impossible to take any great supply of provisions. It was found necessary to limit the expedition to Messrs. Hatcher and Peterson. They were about five months on this trip, during which time it was impossible for them to receive or dispatch any letters, and they did not meet with a single human being. After spending a little more than a year on the mainland the expedition proceeded to Tierra del Fuego and the adjoining islands, where important collections were made, and observations were taken of the geology and paleontology of the islands. Throughout their work the Argentine government was very generous and courteous to the members of the expedition, giving them return passages on its war vessels between Buenos Ayres and Gallegos, and offering to place at the disposal of the expedition a smaller vessel for use in researches among the islands. The collection secured by the expedition is stated to be the most valuable of any obtained from that region, comprising as it does a nearly complete series of mosses and flowering plants, 200 skins and skeletons of recent birds and mammals, and 8 tons of fossils, including more than 1,000 skulls and many nearly complete skeletons.

The *Reporter* in his haste to be humorous, has apparently failed to notice that the point of his joke is not, as he supposes, that the *trecho* from Rigoletto was *bifido* instead of *bisado*, but the fact that a group of strangers and guests, correctly attired, and of unexceptionable behavior, should have been howled and hooted out of a Brazilian theatre, without protection, remedy, or protest from anyone, merely for the crime of knowing no more about Ribeirão Preto evening dress than they did about Ribeirão Preto manners.

As propors, one calls to mind the midshipman's account of the manners and customs of some island savages, whom his captain had ordered him to visit and report upon. "Manners," said he, "they have none; and their customs are beastly." "Mutado nomine, de te, o Ribeirão Preto shop cad, a *fabula narratur*!"

If the respectable inhabitants of Ribeirão Preto are in the minority, and the aforesaid *canhada* holds the reins of government, there is obviously no more to be said. But, in the opposite case, the duty of the respectable inhabitants is clear. If they do not wish to be regarded as approving the acts of the *canhada*, and thus identifying themselves with it, they should see that a proper apology is made to the victims of this uncivilized outrage, and that proper steps be taken to prevent such occurrences in future. Were a party of Brazilians to be booted out of an English theatre under similar circumstances, we should never hear the last of it. But such a thing could not happen in an English theatre, chiefly because English courtesy is real, and not a sham.

As it happens, the gentlemen who were the object of this display of blackguardism are, I am informed, all concerned in the administration of the Companhia Agrícola Fazenda Dumont, one of the latest and most extensive investments of British capital in Brazil. When stories such as the present go home to London, as in due course they are sure to do, they will undoubtedly be taken into account by intending investors in Brazilian securities, in estimating the extent to which English life and property are likely to be protected by the law in this country. Whether, or not, the present is a time when such considerations may be safely disregarded is a question which I leave to be debated by whom it may concern.

But let us cheer up! Hence loathed Melancholy, and come thou godless Fair and free, in Heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne. Little dear! How one would like to yelp her oneself!

And ever, singing eating, care,
Lip and soft Lydia sing,
Mated to immortal verse,
Such as the meeting soul may pierce
Of notes, with many a winding bough
Of linked sweetness long drawn out.

Hi! How strange is the mental phenomenon we call association of ideas! Linked sweetness long drawn out, suggests, to one who worships them, —sausages; sausages and eating care, together, suggest *carne bercerada*. So down, alas! comes our balloon from its ethereal attitudes, with all the poetical gas clean out of it, till it bumps its car along the metal roof of the tank market in the Rua S. João, and lands us back again among horrors worse than Stygian!

Bravo the *Estado de S. Paulo*! (When we do agree, our unanimity is wonderful). A writer in that journal, signing himself "Euphon," is doing right yeoman service in attacking and exposing the system by which the public health of this city is made to rank only next in importance after a market inspector's dinner. For the market meat inspector and superintendent goes home to dine at the heathenish hour of 3 p.m., and the meat which enters between that time and the hour at which the market closes, and which it is equally his duty to examine and pass, may be good, bad or indifferent, sound or putrid, for anything he knows, or cares. If he falsifies the meat up to 3 p.m., and neglects to do so afterwards, surely he is in the position of a lunatic who toils all day to fill a tank with water, and then takes the plug out before he goes home at night. Bravo! I say, O most euphonic Euphon. He's hard hit; follow him up!

The Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Hospital Samaritano, held last Tuesday and Wednesday evenings in the *salon* of the Club Germania, was well attended and in every way successful. There were six or seven stalls in all. One which was devoted entirely to articles of Brazilian manufacture, was presided over by D. Adelina Tobias d'Aguiar and D. Cecília de Mesquita. The other ladies who kindly gave their services at the stalls were Mrs. George Krug and the Misses Fidoro, Mrs. Lupton and D. Rosalina Paes de Barros, Mrs. Schiaffra and Miss Bausch, D. Attila Paes de Barros and D. Elisa de Mesquita, Mrs. Veui, Miss Pfahl and Miss Kneese, Miss Coachman and Miss Van Orden. Fraulein Clapp with two other ladies took charge of the refreshment stall.

All the ladies wore fancy dress; fancy goods were sold at fancy prices, and the result will undoubtedly be a substantial and satisfactory addition to the funds of the Hospital. The event, thus forming an unusually pleasing combination of a fact and fancy, manifestly demands a cordial notice in this column.

NICODIMUS DREWDROP.

S. Paulo, Dec. 23, 1897.

foreign banks would immediately benefit by it, for they could be no longer accused of arbitrarily depressing exchange. The import and general trade would likewise be benefited, for they would then be able to keep gold accounts and to mark their goods in gold prices. Importers who sell on time would, of course, still continue to speculate, for they would be obliged to buy gold for a future date in place of taking exchange. The buyer, however, would then understand the transaction better, for he could not fail to see that he is paying an officially recognized rate on gold. Such a reform would confine the speculation in gold to recognized local quarters, and remove it altogether from international commercial transactions.

This year 1897 is now nearly closed, and there will be but few regrets to see it go. It has been a year of great business depression and disappointment for Brazil, and it leaves the situation in many respects worse than what it was at the beginning of the year. The situation was bad enough last year, but it has been growing steadily worse. Exchange has been quoted at something less than 7 pence per milreis, and even now it is but a small fraction above that figure. Many business establishments and companies have been driven into liquidation, and many others are struggling, almost hopelessly, against the same fate. The government, however, has gone on piling up debt and expenditure, and to meet such prodigality has found no other way than that of crippling commerce and industry. Sometimes it has looked like fatality, for every effort to extricate the treasury from its embarrassments has merely served to plunge it still deeper into trouble. False theories of finance, as well as fallacious political ideas, have served to confuse the public mind, and we shall not be far wrong in saying that the whole country has for some time been painfully groping in the dark to find a way out of the difficulty. As we are now nearing the end of the year, and are able to look back on the events and results of the twelve months just passing into history, it would certainly seem that we have nearly reached the end. The government is not only struggling with enormous deficits, but is now borrowing to meet current liabilities on its funded debt and is even giving its foreign creditors a lien on its best custom-house to secure a loan made for this purpose. There is an old saying which assures us that when things have reached their worst, then there will be a change for the better. Have we, then, reached the worst? Possibly not; but we are near enough to arouse feelings of alarm and anxiety. We do not believe that the great majority of Brazilians will knowingly plunge into bankruptcy and discredit. They are proud of the fact that they have always met their foreign obligations promptly, as they have good reason to be. As they can not go much farther on this road of reckless and unreproductive expenditure without incurring the disgrace of repudiation and bankruptcy, we believe that a new policy will soon replace the old, and a new era will set in. The political and financial chaos into which the country has drifted, is surely awakening public sentiment, and from this we may soon expect serious efforts for reform. It is an impression—and the most of us are governed by impressions—but we believe that 1898 will prove a much better year than 1897. We may not see all the wrongs righted, but we shall see many an improvement. Business will be better, the country better governed, and hope for the future will replace the despondency which now rules everywhere. This is simply our impression and belief, and the year may turn out something quite different. But if the government can keep down all disorganizing elements, we feel confident that good results will follow. At any rate, our readers will all heartily join in the wish that 1898 may bring back to us order and prosperity.

COFFEE NOTES

—The weather has lately been very favorable to the growing coffee crop—very warm weather with occasional rains.

—In the vicinity of S. Francisco da Ponte Alta, Minas Geraes, the culture of coffee has recently made so much progress that the scarcity of laborers is beginning to be very much felt. Coffee machinery has recently been introduced into the district on a considerable scale and the people are discussing the idea of importing Italian laborers.

—The recovery in the coffee market noted last week continues, but whether it can be maintained depends mainly upon the reports that will be received next month of the growing Brazilian crop. The recovery is about four shillings from the lowest quotation touched. As has been pointed out on former occasions, the great fall in coffee is due to the extraordinary increase in the Brazilian crop. If the weather is very favorable, the coming crop will probably be larger even than the last one, for it is to be recollect that all the new trees planted have not yet come into full bearing. But if the weather is very unfavorable, there no doubt will be a sharp advance. What we see now is a mere reaction from an extraordinary fall of fully 40 per cent. The coffee crop in Brazil, it will be in the recollection of some of our readers, no doubt, is gathered in during March, April, and May. In January it ought to be possible to frame a fairly approximate estimate of the coming harvest. Should it turn out that, owing to drought or any other climatic cause, the crop will not exceed seven million bags, there is almost certain to be a rise, and there may be a considerable rise. On the other hand, if the crop is at all equal to the present crop there may be a further fall. At all events, there can hardly be any material recovery. It will be recollect that the minimum estimate of the present crop is nine million bags. In the United States the fall in price, together with the competition between the Sugar Trust and one or two of the leading coffee merchants, has brought about a considerable decline in the retail price, and so led to an increase in consumption; but in Europe, as yet, there are no signs of larger purchases by the public.—*The Standard*, Dec. 4.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There was a heavy rain-storm in São Paulo on the 27th inst.

—There was an election in the state of Rio de Janeiro on Sunday for members of the State legislature.

—The elections in the state of Rio de Janeiro on Sunday last, resulted favorably to the government party.

—In the State of Rio Grande do Sul there are 776 public and 106 private schools attended by about 40,000 pupils.

—A Bahia telegram of the 23rd inst. says that a detachment of too policemen has been sent into the interior of the state.

—According to a telegram of the 23rd inst. from Ceará, there have been disturbances at Quixadá, in which two persons were killed and many wounded.

—Francisco Caminha, a cadet of the military school, who had taken part in the war in Bahia and been promoted to the rank of ensign, was recently killed at a place called Verissimo in the state of Minas Geraes.

—A Pará telegram reports sundry conflicts between the police and soldiers of the 27th battalion. On the 26th a fight occurred, in which one soldier was killed and several policemen were wounded.

—The S. Paulo municipal chamber on the 23rd inst. had a stormy discussion, in which the galleries took part, over the election of its officers. It was obliged to (postpone) the election to the following day.

—A telegram of the 27th from Pará announces the assassination of Lt. Col. João Manoel da Silva, chief of the republican party at Taquaré, in that state. It is said that the victim had asked for guarantees, as his life was threatened, but no notice was taken.

—In Pernambuco on the 23rd inst. Col. Ludovico published in the press a statement that he had been kidnapped by unknown persons and carried to a strange place where he was held in custody until he paid a ransom of 12,000\$.

—Victorino Monteiro and Rodolpho Miranda had an interview on the 24th inst. in S. Paulo with Campos Salles. It lasted four hours and is said to have related to a proposed agreement between the opposition party and that of the government.

—There has been a controversy in Bahia between the *Correio* and three brothers of Vice-President Manoel Victorino, in which the former says it will be a great disgrace for the country to find the latter's name associated with that of Marcellino Bispo.

—There was a meeting of delegates at Belo Horizonte, Minas Geraes, on the 22nd inst., for the organization of the republican party in that State. The platform adopted pronounces against any change in the present political system, and in favor of electoral reform and a revision of the existing system of taxation. The meeting proclaimed the candidacy of Campos Salles for the national presidency.

—On the 21st inst. the 28th battalion of infantry arrived at S. João d'El-Rey, where it will be stationed. This battalion has hitherto been stationed in Rio Grande do Sul.

—A Curityba telegram of the 27th says that Deputy Vicente Machado has introduced a bill in the state legislature creating a state post-office, for interior correspondence, which retains the postal rates in force throughout the country before the last budget bill raised them. The author says the design of the bill is to relieve the people from the heavy taxes imposed by the national government. It is said that the bill will certainly be adopted.

—The *Times* of Buenos Aires publishes the following extract from a private letter from a young American lady now resident in southern Brazil:—The people of southern Brazil are courteous, kindly, and, above all things, hospitable. It is desirable for me to acquire the Portuguese language more rapidly than would be possible among my English-speaking friends and there seemed to be no trouble whatever in arranging, through mutual friends, for my reception as a guest of some weeks by an estimable and cultivated family who a month ago did not even suspect my existence. Our Anglo-Saxon race has many virtues, but I should hardly know which of my well-to-do American friends to ask to receive into her family a foreign young lady who wishes to acquire rapidly the English language.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The fiscal engineer of the Minas and Rio railway has moved his office to Caxambu. It is livelier, and will enable him to take the railway from Juiz to November.

—It is stated that Dr. Antônio Prado, president of the board of directors of the Paulista railway, intends proposing the construction of a branch line from Santa Barbara station to Piracicaba.

—A Rio Grande telegram of the 22nd inst. announces the suspension of traffic on the Brazil Southern on the section between Bagé and São Sébastião, because some impudent laborers of the contractors Avancini and Pacholini had torn up the track.

—Complaints are made of the defective service on the Rio d'Ourô line. This line was not built for public use, but for the water-works service, but as the government has opened it to general traffic, efforts should be made to give its patrons an effective service.

—According to a decree of the 20th inst., the Conde d'Ua railway is authorized to collect 20 per cent additional from passengers not provided with tickets, the sum to count from the initial station in cases where passengers are unable to prove at what station they embarked.

—In 1886 the average consumption of coal on the Central railway per locomotive and kilometre was 11. k. 645 g. It has increased to 19. k. 219 g., which, with the present traffic of the road, represents a difference of 60,000 tons in the year, by consumption of coal, costing, at 50\$ a ton, the sum of 3,000,000\$.

—An undignified controversy has arisen between the management of the Central and the *Jornal do Brasil*, the former at first prohibiting the reading of that paper by employees of the road, and then, a few days since, expelling its reporter from the central station. All this is a decided mistake. Every newspaper has a right to criticise, and it is a sign of weakness to attempt to suppress it.

—At the department of industry on Thursday and Friday were opened the tenders received for the lease of several government railways. There were 9 tenders for the Batuí road, 3 for the extension of the Bahia railway and 11 for the Central and Southern railway in Pernambuco. Among the tenders made were those of the state government of Pernambuco, Bahia and Ceará. There were no offers whatever for the Paulo Afonso line.

—One of our morning colleagues complains of the impatience of some of the notormen on the Jardim Botânico line, their fault being that of ringing a bell to hurry up the passengers. Of course, let us sit down and smoke a cigarette every time a passenger wishes to get off. Although we have electricity, it now takes longer between Largo do Machado and the city than before—but what matters it? The great fault lies in the practice of stopping everywhere to please the passengers. If the rule could be adopted of stopping only at crossings, the service would be much better, and the impatience of the notormen would be a thing of the past.

SHIPPING NOTES

—Instead of augmenting an idle fleet, which means increased expenditure for running and maintenance, the government would be wise to sell off some of its ships. It will be a ruinous policy to continue such additions to the navy at this time.

—There were sharp complaints made on Sunday on account of the delays in sending off customs officials to the steamer *Nord América*, which had to wait two hours for them after the health visit. Such delays reflect no credit on the port.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* hears that the three steamers recently sold to the government for 3,600,000\$, were offered to a steamship company for 600,000\$ and were refused.

—The minister of marine has instructed the captains of the port throughout the republic that they should see that all returns of births and deaths on board vessels in port should be full and in conformity with the law. Such births and deaths should be reported within twenty-four hours, and should give full particulars.

LOCAL NOTES

—Up to last Thursday the number of political prisoners, it is stated, did not exceed 40.

—The new Italian minister, Count Antonelli, formally presented his credentials to the President yesterday.

—The Italian chargé, Sr. Luiz Bruno, leaves for Buenos Aires to-day where he is to assume charge of the Italian legation.

—After several announcements that the *Riachuelo* would be transferred to the *poço* anchorage, the transfer took place yesterday.

—The health of this city still continues good and no yellow fever reported. The River Plate sanitary authorities will please take note.

—A great many members of our English colony spent their Christmas out of town. The streets of the city were exceptionally quiet and deserted.

—We desire to express our grateful acknowledgments to the many friends who have sent us their Christmas greetings and good wishes for the new year.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* is informed that the beri-beri hospital at Copacabana is full, and that cases of this disease continue to appear on the naval vessels.

—Paintings said to have been stolen from Col. Gentil de Castro's house when it was wrecked, have been discovered in a house at the station of Meyer.

—A telegram to the *Comercio de S. Paulo* says that on last Tuesday Deputy Lauri Müller was prevented from leaving this city on the Minas night train.

—When Joaquim Freire was arrested, there was found at his house the sum of 50,000\$, which has been deposited by the authorities in the Banco da República.

—The President of Peru has at last signed the civil marriage bill passed by the Peruvian congress. It seems to have cost a great effort to do so simple an act of justice.

—On Friday last the President issued a decree suspending martial law in the *comarca* of Niteroy for the two following days on account of the elections to be held.

—The evidence recently published in regard to the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro confirms the account which appeared in *The Rio News* of the 20th of last April.

—The British fleet in the East has trumped the lead of Germany and Russia by occupying Chuenulpo, Corea. The Japanese are sending a fleet to co-operate with the British.

—Owing to changes in the postoffice our box has been changed from No. 360 to No. 258. We beg that our friends and correspondents will make a note of the change.

—There are many complaints against alleged partiality and injustice in the execution of the provisions of the municipal ordinance for closing business houses on Sundays at noon.

—We are informed that the new American consul-general at this port, Mr. Eugene Seger, left New York on the 20th inst., and may be expected to arrive here about the 10th proximo.

—The director of the *Jornal do Comercio*, Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, is expected to arrive to-day on the Royal Mail packet *Magdalena*, after an absence in Europe of nearly nine months.

—During the last half of November there were 467 births, 492 deaths and 103 marriages in this city. The port arrivals numbered 13,513 and the departures 11,817. The total number of deaths for the month was 1,029.

—Complaints continue to be made of the irregular and defective supply of water in this city. There has been no lack of rain, but the water-guards in some streets seem to think that they are dealing with a famine supply.

—The judicial functionary in charge of the investigation into the assassination of Gentil de Castro, is exciting comment by his want of punctuality. It is inconceivable that a judicial officer should set so bad an example.

—The government, it is stated, has no intention of incarcerating political prisoners in the *causa de correção*. The 8th gallery of that establishment will be used, it is said, only for some of the prisoners accused of the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro.

—It is stated that a letter has been received here from the captain of the *Belgique*, which, as our readers are aware, is on its way to the regions of the south pole. The letter was written at Punta Arenas and every one on board was well at that time.

A London telegram of yesterday speaks of a violent fire in the workingmen's quarter of Bethnal Green, in which a woman and nine children lost their lives. The name Bethnal Green, through some strange transformation, appears as a Bethnalgarer.

On Saturday a soldier of the 6th battalion of siege artillery, in a state of intoxication, entered the house of the ex-commander of that battalion, on whom he attempted to inflict personal injury. He was arrested and sent to the headquarters of the army.

One of our daily contemporaries published a telegram on Christmas morning that the Czar of Russia has had various epileptic attacks. These had been concealed and various prominent physicians had been called to examine and treat him. Is this a Christmas *Canard*?

It was reported that on Thursday night there would be an attack on the building at which are held the sittings of the court that is taking evidence in regard to the murder of Col. Gentil da Castro. That building was consequently guarded by a police force.

The cable says that Senator Lodge proposes to authorize the United States government to purchase the West Indian islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and S. João, now belonging to Denmark. It is said that England and Germany will also make a bid for them.

It may be that William the Wonderful is seeking a row with Uncle Sam. If so, he is making a sorry mistake. And we very much doubt whether the great majority of his people will endorse his policy. In such a war Germany has much more to lose than she can possibly gain.

Registration in the postoffice is surely a pecuniary business. Two letters, duly registered and containing money, were mailed at Perdões, Minas Geraes, but are not forthcoming at their destination, the Rio postoffice. When the addressees ask for satisfaction they are referred to the Minas postal officials.

It is to be hoped that no one will fail to see the importance of convicting the real authors of the murder of Col. Gentil da Castro. Every one who can contribute directly or indirectly towards furthering the ends of justice in this case will certainly incur a grave responsibility if he fails to do his duty.

It is said that the prefect is planning a new and smoother pavement between the city and Botafogo, which will be more suitable for bicycles. It would be desirable, in our opinion, to connect, extend and improve the streets bordering the bay, which would perhaps be better than repairing the old streets.

We regret to note the death of Mr. John Rowlands, who has been known in business circles here for many years. Mr. Rowlands was a native of Liverpool, and was for many years in the commercial house of Messrs. Andrew Steele & Co., of this city. Lately he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Slater & Rowlands.

An energetic party has solicited a concession from the minister of industry for the construction of a shelter and place of amusement in Largo da Carioca, using the old Carioca reservoir for that purpose, ostensibly for the benefit of the passengers of the Jardim Botanico tramway. The application was very properly declined.

We are indebted to the committee for an invitation to attend a manifestation on the 3rd prox. in honor of Mr. James Schofield, manager of the factory established in Barreto, Niteroi, by the Cia. Manufactura Fluminense. The manifestation is given by the operatives, and is an eloquent proof of Mr. Schofield's popularity.

Before wasting indignation on the execution of Colonel Ruiz in Cuba, it would be well to wait for definite information in regard to his object in the rebel camp. If he was employed in an attempt to bribe the Cuban chiefs, as is alleged, he had forfeited all claim to the protection of the white flag, and every military authority will justify the execution.

If the seizure of a Chinese port by Germany, and the friendly occupation of another by Russia does not lead to serious complications in the East, then we are quite astray in our conclusions. The rulers of these two countries are never weary of protesting their determination to maintain peace, and then they do things which must either cause war, or oblige other nations to back down.

It is stated that the Portuguese subscriptions in Brazil for the purchase of a war vessel to present to the Lisbon government in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of India, now amounts to 261,223\$80. As the British have benefited most from this discovery, it would be a fitting recognition of the great services of Vasco da Gama for them to contribute (hand somely) to this fund.

Through a settlement of accounts with the Banco da Republica the government has become owner of the steamships *Jupiter*, *Mercurio* and *Marte*, formerly belonging to the Companhia Frigorifica Pastoril Brasileira. The sum paid is 3,600,000\$. It is said that two of them will be used as transports, and one will be handed over to one of the marine departments. It hardly looks like economising, surely!

We regret to see that Gen. Weyler wants Spain to go to war with the United States on account of President McKinley's allusions to himself. He considers these allusions an insult to all Spain. It looks somewhat far-fetched, we fear, but perhaps Weyler may be right. Let us see if the Spanish people endorse all his cruelties. If not, then Weyler will have to take it out in shaking his fist at Uncle Sam.

An Italian porter named Plastino was found dead in one of the streets of Nieborow on the 20th, with an ugly cut in the neck severing the carotid artery. In his pocket was a ticket in his own name for the steamer to leave for Europe the next day. At his lodging his box had been broken open and robbed, and it was discovered that a companion lodger named Joaquin Esposo had hurriedly left the place. The police are now searching for the latter.

The *Jornal do Brasil* says that the correspondent of the *New York Herald* in this city has received from Mr. Bennett a letter thanking him for his telegram in regard to the murder of the minister of war and enclosing a substantial proof of appreciation of his services in the shape of a large check. Is this the telegram that led the *Herald* to say that it is now believed in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that the attempt to kill President Moraes was the result of monarchial plotting?

We are glad to note that the state department at Washington has re-appointed Mr. John T. Lewis as vice-consul at this port. Mr. Lewis held the same office under the retiring consul-general, Mr. William T. Townes, and has given so much satisfaction to the Washington officials that the department has expressed an earnest wish that he should remain here for a longer term. We take this opportunity to offer our congratulations both to Mr. Lewis and to the state department.

We see by the *Jornal do Commercio* that Mr. Matthew George Megaw, of the well-known firm of Messrs. Megaw & Norton, of London, and of Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd., of this city, has given the Sociedade Portuguesa de Beneficencia the sum of 1,000\$, which makes a very handsome Christmas present.

We are also informed by the treasurer of the British Benevolent Fund, Mr. W. Munde, that Mr. Megaw has likewise given 1,000\$ to that association, public acknowledgement of which is hereby made.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. T. Townes in returning to the United States, had a dangerous and disagreeable voyage. Off the coast of Alagoas, about 50 miles from Maceió, the steamer *Catalão*, of which he was a passenger, ran on a reef during the night and was unable to extricate itself till the following morning. It was then discovered that the machinery was out of order and for two days the steamer, being unmanageable, drifted at the mercy of the waves. Fortunately repairs were made, and notwithstanding the delay caused by the accident, the trip to New York was made in twenty-five days.

On Friday at 6 o'clock p.m. a man named Manoel Bastos, an ex-sergeant of the police brigade, residing at No. 88 Rua do Conde de Bonfim, inflicted a gun-shot wound on another tenant of that building, who had incurred his displeasure. As he was armed with a gun and refused to surrender, a force of twenty policemen was sent to arrest him. He continued to resist, firing several shots; but the police finally succeeded in effecting an entrance into his room, where he was found dead. It is said that he committed suicide and there have been published letters showing that it was his original purpose to kill himself. Several of the shots which he fired took effect and five persons are known to be wounded. The affair caused an immense sensation. While the firing lasted the street-cars stopped on reaching the vicinity of the house, near which over a thousand persons assembled.

A disgraceful and almost unprecedented demonstration against the foreigner occurred in this city last Saturday night, at the Velodrome Fluminense. It was during the progress of a bicycle race in which there was one comic at stake. Among those entered in the race, was a Brazilian named Nelson, and Barreyre, a Frenchman. Nelson, on account of his nationality, is a favorite with the patrons of the velodrome, and when the tire of his front wheel punctured on the fifteenth lap, compelling his retirement from the race, there was an uproar among the spectators. They hissed, whistled and groaned, and there were many cries of "kill the Frenchman", who would certainly have won the race. As Barreyre followed by several other wheelmen, came abreast of the spectators, several persons in the second balcony, took up a bench measuring fully eight feet in length and hurled it down on the track to disable Barreyre and prevent him from winning. Fortunately, he evaded the impediment and escaped serious injury. This displeased the crowd still more and about two men then made a desperate attempt to get upon the track and attack Barreyre. It was not until Nelson had pleaded with the mob, that they abandoned their murderous intentions. If this is a sample of the treatment a foreigner must expect when competing with Brazilians, very few of them will care to take part in such races in the future.

We were somewhat puzzled last week in regard to the visit to the President of a gentleman who was at first represented as a famous naturalist and came here to make scientific explorations in southern Brazil. After some versions of his name and mission had appeared in the local press, it transpired that the gentleman is Mr. Franz Giesecke, of the *Berliner Zoologische Anzeiger*, and that his mission here is to study German immigration in the south of Brazil.

BIRTH.

On the 11th inst. at Redlands, Torquay, the wife of Thos. W. P. Kempster, of the London, and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., São Paulo, Brazil, of a son.

DEATH.

ROWLANDS.—At his residence, No. 70, Rua Gavião Peixoto (formerly Rua do Souza), Igreja, on the 25th inst., JOHN ROWLANDS, aged 51 years, and was interred in the British Cemetery, Gamboa, on the 26th inst.

BUSINESS NOTES

The *Jornal do Commercio* appeared Christmas morning with 32 pages.

In 1896 the output of coal at the S. Jérôme mines, in Rio Grande do Sul, was 16,911 tons, or about 6,000 tons more than in 1895.

The call for tenders for the drainage of Portalegre, Ceará, drew but one proposal, which was signed by Theodorico Filho and Robert Beasley.

The Western and Brazilian cable between Ceará and Maranhão is interrupted. The *Norseman* has been sent to make the necessary repairs.

We regret to see that the municipal council has authorized a renewal of the contract for street kiosques. They are eyesores, and frequently vexatious nuisances. If a man wishes to sell drinks and lottery tickets to the lower classes, let him rent suitable premises.

We should like to repeat what we have said before. The best policy for Brazilians just now is to promote the production of breadstuffs. A great war, which may not be so very far distant, will create a demand for such products, and bread is sure to be dear. Brazil can produce rice, maize, beans, pork, beef, and in some districts wheat.

The gross traffic receipts of the D. Teresa Christina railway for the year ending June 30th last, were 132,081\$520, and the expenses 349,390\$882. For the preceding year the receipts were 127,077\$960, and the expenses 356,651\$841. The London expenses were £2,444 last year, against £2,616 in 1895. From the proceeds of the interest guarantee received from the Brazilian government the directors redeemed 92 debenture bonds, paid the loss in working expenses, the London office expenses and a dividend of 3 per cent. for the year, carrying £16,466 to new account.

The director of the Central railway has celebrated a contract with the Brazilian Coal Co. for the discharge of coal arriving in port during the ensuing year. The price is 2500\$ a ton, which shows an economy of 225,000\$ for the 150,000 tons which the road is to receive during the year. The road has contracted for its 1898 supply (150,000 tons) at 26 shillings a ton. The Brazilian Coal Co. also engages to supply the road with all the coal it requires to meet emergencies at 29 shillings a ton, landed and loaded on the railway wagons. The director estimates next year's economy at 900,000\$.

Conde de Figueiredo, president of the Banco Nacional, reports that that bank has lost 5,117,000\$ on exchange operations and has sustained other losses to the amount of 1,959,000\$, making a total of 7,106,000\$. The Banco Nacional was established under very favorable auspices with a capital of 10,000,000\$ on the 17th of August, 1893, and its shares were soon quoted at a considerable premium. On the 27th of last March the board of directors reported that the profits of the bank from the date of its establishment up to Dec. 31, 1896, had been 6,311,835\$61, of which 3,450,000\$ had been absorbed by the dividends paid to the shareholders, 1,684,102\$319 by the general expense account, and 650,000\$ by the reserve fund, the balance of 527,733\$142 being carried forward.

On and after the 1st proximo the rates on the state telegraph lines will be considerably increased. In addition to a fixed charge (or tax) of 600 reis on every telegram (no telegram can exceed 100 words), the following rates per word, from this capital, will be charged to the several states:

	per word	per word
Rio de Janeiro, 120 rs.	Sergipe.....	450 rs.
Minas.....	210 " Alagoas.....	510 "
S. Paulo.....	240 " Pernambuco.....	620 "
	Goyaz.....	350 " Pará.....
	Matto Grosso.....	620 " Rio Grande do Norte.....
	Pará.....	750 " Ceará.....
	Rio de Janeiro, 120 rs.	850 "
Rio Gr. 540 " Piauhy.....	850 "	Maranhão.....
Espirito Santo, 210 " Maranhão.....	900 "	Pará.....
Bahia.....	350 " Pará.....	930 "

Press telegrams will pay the fixed tax and one half the above rates.

The newspapers notice the disappearance of a well-known merchant, who was trustee in the settlement of an estate, and has some 600,000\$ to turn over to the heirs.

A Montevideo telegram of the 23rd says that Sr. Manoel Lavrador has organized a syndicate of Brazilian and Uruguayan capitalists to carry out the Oliveira contract for supplying Rio de Janeiro with fresh beef.

A telegram of the 21st inst. that operators of the match factory at Mendes have attempted to collect five months' arrears of wages, said to be due them, by forcibly removing the removal of merchandise from the factory.

The prefect of the Federal District has decided that all licensed victuallers who have paid for their license to furnish food to the public, are considered hotel-keepers and are consequently not obliged to close their establishments on Sundays.

Monopolies seem to be absorbing everything nothing is too large or too small for them. A New York telegram of the 23rd inst. says that a syndicate has been organized with a capital of fifteen millions of dollars, to control the milk trade.

The reports of the national factories must be good reading for the *Jornal* and others who denied the existence of a severe crisis in this country last year. And they are equally interesting reading to the *Times* correspondent who finds his reports so fully confirmed.

A telegram of the 23rd inst. from S. Paulo says that Gen. Conto de Magalhães has bought a half interest in the power of the Itu waterfall, paying 560,000\$. Gen. Conto de Magalhães' share in the full is estimated at 18,000 horse-power. The purchase includes a paper factory, an electric light plant and about 100 acres of land.

The Portuguese colony of São Paulo are enjoying the pleasing sensation of contributing towards the construction of a modern war ship to be presented to the Portuguese government. Their subscription has now reached the equivalent of something near a thousand pounds, and is going up with giddy velocity, by several *patas* a day.

Messrs. J. Henry Schröder & Co. announce that they will be prepared to deliver the five-and-a-half per cent. first mortgage debentures of the São Paulo Coffee Estates Company, Limited, in exchange for fully-paid scrip, and the certificates for the seven per cent. preferred shares against all-outlet letters, or after the 9th instant.—*Financial News*, Dec. 3.

The meeting of shareholders of the Banco Nacional Boleiteiro which had been convened yesterday for the purpose of deciding upon the liquidation of Urti bank, did not secure the necessary two-thirds representation of its capital. There were about a hundred persons present, but their shares aggregated only 29,257. The next meeting is called for Friday.

During the year ending September 20th last the gross income of the Rio de Janeiro Flute Mills and Granaries amounted to £162,851, and the expenditure to £142,771. The balance from the preceding year was £1,071. An interim dividend of 5s. per share, or £5,670, was distributed in June, and at the last general meeting a further dividend of 1s. per share was declared, making 1s. for the year. The sum of £6,011 was carried forward to the new year.

The board of directors of the Confiança Industrial spinning and weaving company says that during the formidable crisis which lasted from September, 1896, to March, 1897, the company was obliged to reduce the number of its operatives to 329, who, moreover, for whole months worked only from 14 to 16 days a month. It is to be regretted, says the board, that the state of trade does not permit the company to give full development to the productive capacity of the factory.

As we suspected the *industria nacional* is now producing cognac, which one of the morning papers says might be called "Hennessey Brasileiro." As Brazil is not a wine-producing country grape wine, we mean—it is easily understood that this "delicate and pleasant cognac" is made from something else. In view of the sweeping condemnation of various imported brands, we are curious to know if the health authorities will have anything to say about this artificial product.

Brazilian exporters are generally complaining of the inactivity of trade. The orders that have been received by the last two or three months have shown that these were only for current demand. A leading broad street merchant in this trade said yesterday that not much improvement was contemplated before the beginning of the new year, and, in fact, it will not be until then, when orders for railroad supplies and rolling stock will be ordered to quite a large extent.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Nov. 30.

FINANCIAL NOTES

In the budget signed on the 20th inst. by the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, the revenue for 1898 is estimated at 11,061,822\$100 and the expenditure at 14,938,822\$100.

On Wednesday last, the prefect of the Federal District remitted to London by telegraph, through the London and Brazilian Bank, the sum of £11,750 for paying interest on the municipal foreign debt.

It is worthy of remark that the prominent newspapers of this city had not nothing to say about pledging the revenue of the Rio custom-house as security for a foreign loan. It would not be difficult to describe the public spirit and patriotism of such journals. If the press has nothing to say when public affairs are going wrong, then how are the people to know what their representatives are doing?

Brazilian loans are as frequent as fogs in November. Our correspondent at Rio announces that the government is borrowing 60,000 contos at 6 per cent. from the local banks to pay off floating debt. It is the old story of incurring one liability to meet another, and of course operations of that sort, so far from improving, further complicate an already serious financial situation. We do not know whether most to commensurate the government thus floundering and sinking lower in the mire of embarrassment, or the creditors of the republic who daily see its resources more deeply pledged. —*Financial Notes*, Nov. 29.

Brazilian bonds have not kept the full extent of the improvement which occurred after the news of the intention to issue £2,000,000 treasury bills. The whole of these five per cent. treasury bills, we understand, has been taken up at 95, and telegrams from Rio have reported the creation of 60 million milreis in six per cents., offered at 95. The latter are redeemable in 10 years by annual drawings. The ostensible object of this internal issue is to provide for maturing treasury bills, but the real object is said to be the payment of the interest on the internal debt. Consequently, Brazil is now in the position of having to borrow both at home and abroad in order to provide for its obligations. —*The Statist*, Dec. 4.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, December 27th, 1897.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1800),
gold 21 d.
do. of the Brazilian milreis (1800) 6
in U. S. coin at \$4.8665 per £ 6
1 stg. 54.75
do. £1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold 182.65
do. of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold 8.85

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London
today 14/16 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis
(gold) 58.40
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis
(paper) 262.75 gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis
in U. S. coin at \$1.80 per £ 262.75
1 stg. 11.12 1/2
Value of £1.00 (\$1.80 per £) in
Brazilian currency (paper) 15.80
Value of £1 sterling 35.92

EXCHANGE.

December 26.—All the banks posted 21/16, and the market was very quiet but still dull during the day, two of the foreign banks turning hills at 7 1/2, and others conditions however, and other paper finding little buyers at 7 1/2, although it was said that exporters had difficulty in selling to some one at 7 1/2. The morning and early afternoon seemed to be lifeless, no money coming out from importers, but the bankers of hills showing still dormancy. In the afternoon, until the day when there was a certain feeling and the market showed some inclination to buy at the rate, the close money was trading at 7 1/2—8 for bank and 7 1/2—8 for other sellers, with buyers at the last rate. The very small business reported was at 7 1/2—8, and other hills at 7 1/2—7 1/2. The Bank closed without offers, or bids for sovereigns, and on the street nothing was reported.

December 27.—No change was made in the posted rate of 21/16, but the market was more steady as yesterday, although there was again very little doing. In the morning the British Bank was trading at 7 1/2, but there was no resistance forthcoming from importers, and during the morning bank sterling was not very obtainable at 7 1/2, while at 7 1/2 other paper was placed without difficulty. Later the demand shuddered, without any improvement, the banks drawing perhaps with a little more difficulty, but still considered the rate for other paper, but with buyers at 7 1/2, and just before the close sellers at 7 1/2, in numbers, and the last quotations were 7 1/2—8 for bank and 7 1/2—8 for other sterling. The extreme rates reported were 7 1/2—8 for bank and 7 1/2—8 for other sterling. There were neither buyers nor sellers of sovereigns at the Bokas, and on the street nothing was quoted.

December 28.—No change was made in the posted rate of 21/16, but the market was steadier, the very steady, which contributed a better supply of bills from the outside. The morning bank sterling was reported at 7 1/2, at which time it seemed to buy freely, with 7 1/2 for bank and 7 1/2 for other sterling considered the rates for business. Later a firm in commercial ready bills at 7 1/2 was mentioned, but with buyers at 7 1/2, and the market rated very quiet, with other paper offered freely at 7 1/2, during the afternoon. Again the market showed some anxiety at the last moment, and the final close came at 7 1/2—7 1/2 and 7 1/2 for other sterling. There was a little business at 7 1/2—7 1/2 for bank and 7 1/2—7 1/2 for other bills. Nothing was reported in sovereigns on the street, and the Bokas without bids or offers.

December 29.—The official rate was still 21/16, and the market was again steady and very quiet. At the open, however, there was no bid for gold money, and in moderate amounts at 7 1/2, while all the banks drawing at 7 1/2 and refusing to consider business offered at 7 1/2, which represented sellers. These were firm, although on the street there was little business, and the market was steady at 7 1/2—7 1/2 for bank and 7 1/2—7 1/2 for other sterling. The day was not favorable for the brokers, who reported trifling transactions in bank sterling at 7 1/2—7 1/2 against other bills at 7 1/2—7 1/2. The market closed without buyers, or sellers of sovereigns, and nothing was reported in gold on the street.

December 27.—The banks continued the same official rate of 21/16, and the market appeared steady during the day, the morning bank bills offering at 7 1/2 d. and no buyers in the banks which were outside the banks in other sterling at 7 1/2, while the dealers showed a good deal of shyness, and the market was the afternoon some of the banks purchased at this rate, however, bills principally lowering the quotation to 7 1/2—7 1/2, and nothing more. It was difficult to make out what the clearing house could still be had at the banks at 7 1/2 d., and other sterling was quoted at 7 1/2—7 1/2, with not all the banks in the market. The rate was next to nothing doing at 7 1/2—7 1/2 for bank and 7 1/2—7 1/2 for other sterling. At the close there were neither buyers, nor sellers of sovereigns on the street nothing was reported in gold.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

DECEMBER 21.

37. Apolices, ss.	867,000	150	Miscellaneous,	150
3. do 1865.	542,000			
10. do	542,000			
10. Buprestino Municipal, regist.	301			
10. deb. Sorocabana, R. R.	51			
10. h. Credito Real de Minas, 94	94			
99. Republica,	150			

25. Commercial,	215	150	Miscellaneous,	150
400. Nacional,	55			
40. Rural, 28.	118			

Miscellaneous.

566. Leopoldina R. R.	6,750	150	Stocks and hands were this morning estimated to be 500,000.	
100. Minas S. Jeronimo, R. R.	3,500			
500. Vila Franca Sapucahy,	542			
100. do	542			
8. S. Christovao, trans.	160			
Condutora Industrial, mill.	160			
10. Melhoramento do Brasil,	90			
10. Melhoramento do S. Paulo,	22			
10. deb. Lopoliq. R. R. 1865.	40			
99. Republica,	150			

100. Commercial,	215	150	Miscellaneous,	150
100. Lavoro e Commercio, 28.	55			
100. Republica,	140,300			
25. do	150			

Miscellaneous.

512. Leopoldina R. R.	8	150	Stocks and hands were this morning estimated to be 500,000.	
105. Melhoramento do Brasil,	10			
105. Melhoramento do Brasil,	10			
100. Trans. Merci. Conceição,	44			
100. deb. Sorocabana, R. R. 1865.	75			
200. * Sorocabana, R. R.	54			
100. do	150			

100. Commercial,	215	150	Miscellaneous,	150
100. Indicador,	215,500			
100. Lavoro e Commercio, 28.	55			
100. Republica,	140,300			
25. do	150			

Miscellaneous.

512. Leopoldina R. R.	8	150	Stocks and hands were this morning estimated to be 500,000.	
105. Melhoramento do Brasil,	10			
105. Melhoramento do Brasil,	10			
100. Trans. Merci. Conceição,	44			
100. deb. Sorocabana, R. R. 1865.	75			
200. * Sorocabana, R. R.	54			
100. do	150			

100. Commercial,	215	150	Miscellaneous,	150
100. Indicador,	215,500			
100. Lavoro e Commercio, 28.	55			
100. Republica,	140,300			
25. do	150			

Miscellaneous.

512. S. Christovao, trans.	8	150	Stocks and hands were this morning estimated to be 500,000.	
100. Allianca, mill.	160			
100. do	175			

2. Apolices, ss.	855,000	150	Miscellaneous,	150
2. do 1865.	840			
35. deb. Credis. Urbanos, 95	95			
100. do	150			

Banks.

100. Lavoro e Commercio, 28.	53	150	Miscellaneous,	150
100. Nacional,	75			
100. Republica,	140			
100. do	145,900			
100. do	145			

Miscellaneous.

512. S. Christovao, trans.	8	150	Stocks and hands were this morning estimated to be 500,000.	
100. do	150			

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th December, 1897.

Exports.

100. Leopoldina R. R.	12,015	150	Imports.	15,340
100. do	10,615			
100. do	10,615			
100. do	10,615			
100. do	10,615			

100. Nacional e Commercio, 28.	53	150	Imports.	15,340
100. Republica,	75			
100. do	140			
100. do	145,900			
100. do	145			

Imports.

100. Aracaju,	3,614	150	Imports.	15,340
100. Aracaju,	3,614			
100. Aracaju,	3,614			
100. Aracaju,	3,614			
100. Aracaju,	3,614			

100. Aracaju,	3,614	150	Imports.	15,340
100. Aracaju,	3,614			
100. Aracaju,	3,614			
100. Aracaju,	3,614			
100. Aracaju,	3,614			

100. Aracaju,	3,614	150	Imports.	15,340
100. Aracaju,	3,614			
100. Aracaju,	3,614			
100. Aracaju,	3,614			
100. Aracaju,	3,614			

100. Aracaju,	3,614	150	Imports.	15,340

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[December 28th, 1897.]

Arrivals.

Lauriston.....	Rangoon	5 Sept.
Latouche.....	London	2 Dec.
Marquis.....	Oporto	27 Aug.
Marie.....	Glasgow	9 Nov.
Mary.....	Savannah	19 Nov.
Maryton Gles.	Bangkok	18 Sept.
Mayflower.....	Brussels	20 Sept.
Medway.....	Rangoon	—
Mabel.....	Brunswick	—
New City.....	Cardiff	—
New York.....	Cardiff	1 Nov.
Nor mandy.....	Cardiff	9 Nov.
Prince Amadeo.....	Cardiff	1 Oct.
Prince Louis.....	Leith	14 Oct.
Prince Victor.....	Leith	—
Robert S. Bernard.....	Portland	10 Nov.
R. F. Pittigree.....	Portland	20 Sept.
Robertson.....	Portland	20 Sept.
Sophia.....	Grimsby	2 Dec.
Thomas Prince.....	Rangoon	31 Oct.
Taurus (sr.).....	Paspachae	17 Nov.
Utona.....	Leith	12 Nov.
Vila da Gama.....	Liverpool	20 Nov.
Vimy.....	Pensacola	—
Vega.....	Oporto	29 Oct.
Volta.....	Hamburg	14 Oct.
Wilhelmine.....	Wishby	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNMENT TO
Dec. 10	Cardiff Bay Fr.	Bordeaux* 16½ ds.	Messagers Maritimes & Notteholt & Co.
11	Alfred Morell Gr.	Midland* 32 ds.	W. W. Guimaraes & Co.
12	Macaubique Port.	Lisbon* 16½ ds.	Florita & De Vilcezai.
13	Perito Ital.	River Plate 4 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
14	Leith Fr.	do 3 ds.	Karl Valais & Co.
15	Les Antilles Fr.	do 3 ds.	John Johnston & Co.
16	Orcana Br.	Liverpool* 10 ds.	Chargeurs Réunis.
17	Cervantes Br.	Glasgow* 14 ds.	Karl Valais & Co.
18	Orcana Br.	Valparaiso* 14 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
19	Porto Nov.	New York 14 ds.	John Johnston & Co.
20	Cordoba Fr.	Uxter* 35 ds.	John Johnston & Co.
21	La France Fr.	River Plate 3 ds.	Chargeurs Réunis.
22	Grecian Prince Br.	Sautos 21 ds.	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
23	Albion Fr.	do 15 ds.	Chargeurs Réunis.
24	Paralysia Fr.	do 22 ds.	Florita & De Vilcezai.
25	Highland Prince Br.	Cardiff* 21 ds.	Messagers Maritimes & Notteholt & Co.
26	Hawkesbury Br.	Trieste* 46 ds.	John Johnston & Co.
27	Parana Br.	Vigo* 72 ds.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
28	Corinoba Br.	Itzement* 31 ds.	A. Florita & Co.
29	Wairburg Ger.	Genoa* 26 ds.	Ferraz Soberholt & Co.
30	Equita Ital.	Bangkok* 36 ds.	La Velocissima.
31	Tellus Nor.	River Plate 68 hs.	—
32	Nord America Ital.	—	—

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Dec. 10	Perséo Ital.	Genoa*	Sandries.
11	Orellana Br.	Liverpool*	do
12	Cordillère Fr.	River Plate.	do
13	Exco Fr.	Santa Lucia	Sandries.
14	Parahyba Fr.	Santos	do
15	Itapirica Ger.	do	do
16	La Plata Fr.	Bordeneaux*	do
17	Orcana Br.	Vapajaparaiso*	do
18	Albion Fr.	do	do
19	Asfi Ger.	New York	Coffee.
20	Lucina Br.	Santa Lucia	Ballast.
21	Mogambique Port.	Santos	Ballast.
22	La France Br.	Midland*	Ballast.
23	Parana Br.	do	do
24	Amazonas Ger.	Sainte-Helene*	Sandries.
25	Grecian Prince Br.	Hamburg*	Coffee.
26	Utria Br.	New York	Sandries.
27	Cordoba Br.	Santos	Ballast.
28	Parana Br.	Genoa*	do
29	Utria Br.	do	do
30	Obliers Blg.	New York*	Ballast.
31	Jeanara Br.	Santa Lucia	Sandries.
32	Cordoba Ger.	River Plate	—

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- December 27th

Circulation		Public Funds	
250,153,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólice)	500	855,000— 857,000
102,000,000	do 1855	500	835,000— 845,000
124,655,000	Stock 4½% (gold), converted	500	1,035,000— 1,040,000
11,782,000	Gold Loan, 1865, 6½%.	—	—
24,372,000	Do 1879, 4½%.	—	—
18,500,000	Do 1883, 4½%.	—	—
17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.	—	—
10,030,000	“ of Minas Geraes, 5%.	—	—
21,665,000	“ of Rio de Janeiro, 6½%.	—	—
	Empresário Municipal.	—	1,150,000— 1,160,000
		—	162,000
Capital		Banks	
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200	\$5,000— July 97
20,000,000	Commercio, 2nd series.....	200	5,000— July 97
24,000,000	Construtora, 2nd series.....	50	3,200— July 97
18,000,000	Credito Movel.....	50	—
20,000,000	Labra & Commercio, 2nd series.....	200	2,000— June 97
10,000,000	Nacional Industrial, 2nd series.....	100	6,000— July 97
11,831,000	Republ. do Brasil, 2nd series.....	100	3,000— July 97
20,000,000	Rural & Hypothecario, 2nd series.....	200	9,000— July 97
		100	4,500— July 97
Capital		Railways	
3,800,000\$	Caravelas a Aymoré.....	100	—
11,000,000	Leopoldina.....	200	—
16,000,000	Muzambinho.....	100	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	75	—
24,000,000	do 2nd series.....	200	—
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande-Franca.....	200	—
42,000,000	União Sorocabana-Iguape, 2nd series.....	60	—
	Vila Franca Sapucahy, 2nd series.....	200	—
Capital		Tramways	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botanico.....	200	— Oct. 97
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	— July 97
Capital		Mills	
10,000,000\$	Allianca.....	200	— Sept. 97
6,000,000	Brasil Industrial.....	100	6,000— Aug. 97
3,000,000	Central Industrial.....	200	10,000— Aug. 97
6,000,000	Confisco Industrial.....	200	10,000— Aug. 97
8,000,000	D. Isabel.....	200	10,000— Jan. 97
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira.....	200	8,000— Mar. 97
1,500,000	Industriais Fluminenses.....	200	8,000— July 97
1,000,000	Petropolitana.....	200	8,000— July 97
1,000,000	P. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	8,000— July 97
350,000	Santa Luisa.....	200	70,000— July 97

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

December 26th, 1897.

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Speciality in BRAZILIAN stones, like

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Special terms for wholesale orders.

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68, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 68
Sole Agents of the most celebrated bicycles
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ESTABLISHED IN 1785

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115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Neotanda Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disengagement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, via Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rue São Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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26 cases were treated on board a "Olin" ship by Dr. E. P. Pinto with Tincture of Neotanda, and of these 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

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Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying directly to the proprietors, who makes to post on land or by registered post to the port of Brazil, or asevert for the small sum of \$2,400 per box, \$28,800 for 6 and \$208,800 for 12 boxes.

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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
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1867

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Dec. 28	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
Dec. 29	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared
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